SPAIN.

The Castelar-Salmeron Eupture Completed-Cortes' Feeling Toward the Cabinet-Exeitement in the Capital - Carlist Troops in Motion in the Field.

TELEGRAE'S TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Dec. 31, 1873. There is a complete rupture between President Castelar and Senor Salmeron, President of the

CITIZEN FEELING AND PARTIES IN CORTES. There is some excitement in Madrid, but the success of the government in the Cortes is con-sidered certain.

Einglish Report of a Serious Condition In the Capital. London, Dec. 31, 1873.

A special despatch to the Daily News from Madrid reports that the situation in that city is

Carlist Army Advance Towards a Republican Column.

BILBAO, Dec. \$1, 1873. General Moriones is reported at Castro, San Rander, with a force of 6,000 republican troops. General Elio is marching to meet him, with 10,000 Carlists.

GERMANY.

Panic on the Berlin Bourse-River Navigation.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 81, 1873. A special despatch to the Telegraph from Berlin mays there is a panic on the Bourse of that city.

River Navigation Impeded by Ice. Navigation on the streams in this vicinity is closed by ice.

FRANCE.

Revenue Augmentation and Holiday Adjourn-

TELEGRAM TO THE NºW YORK HERALD. VERSAILLES, Dec. 31, 1873.

The Assembly to-day, after voting the raising of 80,000,000 francs by additional taxation, adjourned until January 8.

ENGLAND.

Bullion in Flow to the Bank-Metropolitan Pross Losses

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on patance to-day is £361,000. PRESS LOSSES BY FIRE.

The loss by the burning of Lloyd's Weekly London Necespaper office on Monday night is estimated at \$100,000.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

An Expectant Bridegroom En Route to the Church.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALC-LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873.

The Duke of Edinburgh has arrived at Berlin en route for St. Petersburg.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of a Hamburg Steamship and Many Lives.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31. 1873. Intelligence of another marine disaster, attended by a lamentable loss of life, has just reaceed this city. The steamship Elbe, bound from London for Hamburg, was lost at sea and 32 of the people on

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Testimony as to the Cause of the Fatal Collision.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The inquiry into the cause of the collision between the Ville du Havre and the Loch Earn was continued to-day. Evidence was given as to the lights displayed on the two vessels and their po-

Counsellor Butt, on behalf of the owners of the Loch Earn, cross-examined the witnesses, endeavoring to show that something was wrong on board the Ville du Havre. The latter is still unrepresented by counsel.

The seamen of the Loch Earn deposed that the two French boats came alongside the English ship fore the Ville du Havre sunk, and that the Frenchmen came on board and remained, and did ot assist in the rescue of their comrades. One English sailor declared that he touched Captain Burmont, whose clothes were dry.

AUSTRIA.

Expectant of Royal Honor and a Foreign

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 1-5:30 A. M. A despatch to the Dally News from Vienna says :wit is expected that Baron Schwarz-Senborn, Director of the Universal Exposition, will be appointed Ambassador to Washington."

PORTUGAL.

Precaution Against the Importation of Disease from Africa.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1873. The Portuguese government has issued an order directing that all vessels arriving at ports belonging to Portugal from the west coast of Africa shall

be placed in quarantine. This measure will prevent the landing of invalids belonging to the Ashantee expedition at Madeira.

NEW ZEALAND.

Colonial Invitation to an English Economist.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 1-5:30 A. M. The Department of Immigration of New Zealand has extended an invitation to Joseph Arch to visit that country to examine and report upon its

THE BAHAMAS.

British Troops on Garrison Duty at Nassau.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NASSAU, N. P., Dec. 29, 1873. A company of troops has arrived here from Eng and to do garrison duty, being the first European troops stationed here for many years. HAVANA EXCHANGE.

Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, cur-ncy, 78 a 80 premium; short sight, 84 a 84 premium; 0 days, gold, 96 a 97 premium; short sight, 101 a 102 remium; on Paris, 35 a 96 premium; Spanish gold, 38

CUBA.

Political Programme of Citizen Demands or Minister Soler-What Is Thought of the Policy of the United States - Reclaclamation Against America in the Virginius Case-Jovellar's Position.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK REPALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1873. The Voz de Cuba to-day, in an editorial in the form of a letter, addressed to Minister Soler, says political reforms in the island will lead to its independence, therefore all traitors favor and all loyalists oppose them; that the rebels did not inaugurate the abolition movement; that Aldama was the only one of them who manumitted his slaves. and he only did so four years after the outbreak of the insurrection, and when he had given up all hope of ever regaining them; that the abolition movement was only inaugurated as a political lever; that slavery is necessary for the successful carrying on of the war; that if the question was solved to-day in favor of emancipation it would decrease or entirely stop agricultural production. from which are derived the necessary funds for the civil and military necessities of the government, and that Spain could not prevent the loss of the island if deprived of these resources; that all enemies of the Spanish cause are impatient abolitionists, and that the loyal Spaniards have petitioned the Cortes to leave slavery and other reiorms untouched until the war is finished.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE VIRGINIUS.

Th Voz says:—

A telegram announces the loss of the Virginius. We did not expect anything eise from the American government. It has acted with the Virginius the same as it did with the Florida in order not to be compelled to return that steamer to Brazi. Such nobility corresponds with the course of those who are paironizing Cuban assassins and incendaries in their heroic enterprise. This will not exempt them from paying the full value of the Virginius, she being the prize of the Tornado; nor from giving ample satisfaction and paying proper damages to Spain for the great injury which America has inflicted in breaking its freaty stipulations so scandalously in permitting the enlistment of men after such enlistment was advertised beforehand in the journals, and protecting such men, when once out of the country, with their flag and vessels of war upon the high seas and inforeign ports, thereby making themse. We the accomplices of assassins and incendaries. If the weakness or fickleness of Castelar, not of Spain, delivered to them the Virginius, the bad fatth of the American government buried the pirate ship in the bottom of the sea, as it did the coal barge Upland at the mouth of the dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to prevent the departure of the Araphles, which they leared so much. With such deeds they will gain everything except honor, and will transmit to the pages of nistory that which, instead of being their glory, will cause their descendants to blush for having had such ilinstrious ancestors. It is useless to try to gather pears from eims. What Grant, Sickles and the rest of the crew can produce has already been fully demonstrated. For the great wrongs of the Spainsh nation terrible atonements are reserved, and their hour will come. Th Voz says:-The Diario says :-

Punic faith and American justice will appear closely united in history, enjoying the same unen-viable celebrity. Punic faith was severely con-demned by all ancient peoples; American justice will merit the name of iniquity among the mod-

will merit the name of iniquity among the moderns.

THE LIBERATION OF THE PRISONERS.

The Diario, referring to the liberation of the Virginius prisoners, says the word "infamy" rises to our lips as applicable to the conduct of the American government officials. The liberation of these prisoners makes it appear as though they were innocent. We can only answer that American justice is iniquity and peridy. This is the judgment which the sighers of the Washington protocol reserved. This judgment is a bloody farce committed against Spant before the eyes of humanity. When an American war vessel took a Confederate cruiser from Brazil the act was declared a violation of the rights of the latter government and the return of the cruiser ordered. The Americans sunk her to avoid complying with the duly of returning her. We were told that Spain insisted upon the return of the virginius. Now we learn of its loss. We believe the motives of the United States, for its action towards Spain are the same as towards Brazil. We believe, and we cannot do less than call, the act a low fraud. The Madrid government was fully justified in the demand for the return of the steamer and prisoners, and it is now its unavoidable duty to demand the delivery of the latter, turn them over to their captors, and demand full satisfaction for the fraud employed. Weakness made us ridiculous, and only firmness can place us in the position that befus us spaniards in Cuba protest against such iniquitous manœuvres.

WHAT JOVELLAR SAYS.

In an interview with Captain General Jovellar the latter stated that the newspapers give their own opinions; the government neither inspires nor is responsible for the articles they print. The government acts independently and according to circumstances. It does not follow because the articles pass the censor of the press that they reflect the opinions of Jovellar, who denies having seen them.

The Supply of Labor and the Coolie Traffic.

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1873. A Hong Kong te'egram advises dealers here that the Portuguese government has prohibited the traffic in and shipment of Chinamen from Macao.

The Lost American Correspondent-Spanish Bulletin of Progress in the

HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1873. No satisfactory replies have been received in answer to the telegrams and letters of the Havana agent of the New York Associated Press inquiring as to the whereabouts of Mr. Raiph Keeler. It is known conclusively that he embarked on the steemship Clanflieges at Santiago de Cuba. The captain of the Cienfuegos saw him on the deck of that vessel at midnight, and in the morning he had disappeared. It is now considered certain that he was lost overboard.

Captain General Jovellar has ordered a strict inquiry into the circumstances of his disappearance.

BULLETINS FROM THE FIELDS OF BATTLE. The official report of the operations of the government forces during the past two weeks shows that 31 insurgents and 5 Spaniards have been killed in that time.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Temperance Alliance and the Boston Police-Discharge of Laborers from the Charlestown Navy Yard-Slattery Sen-

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance, at its monthly meeting to-day, adopted the follow

Resolved. That the bonor of the State, the safety of the people, the good name of the capital and that respect for law which is the tasis of all good government demand that the control of the police of Boston shall be taken from the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen and vested in the State.

taken from the hands of the keyp and Aleerman and vested in the State.

In pursuance of orders from Washington a large number of workmen at Charlestown Navy Yard were discharged to-night.

Judge Aldrich, of the Superior Court, to-day sentenced John Slattery, a notorious burgiar, to 10 years in the State Prison.

At a meeting of the Executive Council to-day the appointment of George B. Richmond, of New Bedford, on the Board of State Police Commissioners was confirmed.

The locations for the proposed new State Lunatic Hospital at Danvers and State Prison at Concord have been lavorably reported upon by a committee of the Board of Health.

Slatterly Attempts to Escape and Gets Five More Years to His Sentence.

BOSTON, Dec. 31, 1873. John Statterly was to-day sentenced to State Prison for 10 years. After sentence was passed, and while he was in the lobby in charge of two officers, he threw red pepper in the officers' eyes and endeavored to escape. He was secured, how-ever, and immediately taken back to the court room. Judge Aldrich was informed of the pepper trick, and at once resentenced Slatterly to State Prison for 15 years. He is now in his old quarters at Charlestown, where he has spent several years

BAILWAY ACCIDENT. Three Persons Killed and Several Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 31, 1873. The train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, due here at eight o'clock tonight, ran over a broken rail about half a mile west of Brownsville, throwing the rear coach ing the coach and killing Mr. Chester and child, of Middletown, Ohio, and Mr. John Syma, of Connersville, and injuring 8 or 10 others. Two of the injured were left at a farm house, near the scene of the disaster, and four at Connersville; none seriously injured. down a small trestle about 10 feet high, overturn-

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—1 A. M.

STATES CLEAR OR PARTLY CLOUDY WEATHER, WITH LIGHT SOUTHBASTERLY TO SOUTHWESTERLY WINDS, WILL PREVAIL DURING THE DAY, POLLOWED BY RISING TEMPERATURE AND INCREASING CLOUDINESS

For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, with rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, except possibly rain on the

coast of Florida. For the Guli States generally cloudy and warmer

weather, with light and fresh easterly to southerly winds and rain in the lower Mississippi Valley. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley less pressure with continued cloudy weather, but without rain during the day, the temperature remaining above

freezing. For the lake region fresh to brisk southerly to southwesterly winds, with partly cloudy weather

and slight changes of temperature. For the Northwest generally clear weather, with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, and without a direct fall of temperature.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HeralD Building:—
1872, 1873.
1872, 1873. | 1872, 1873, | 1872, 1873, | 3 A. M. | 23 19 3:30 P. M. | 34 33 |
| 6 A. M. | 23 21 6 P. M. | 36 29 |
| 9 A. M. | 26 23 9 P. M. | 34 28 |
| 12 M. | 30 26 12 P. M. | 32 31 |
| Average temperature yesterday. | 261/2 |
| Average temperature tor corresponding date last year | 292/2

.....29% "WATCH NIGHT" AT ZION CHURCH.

Last night in many of the Methodist churches of this city the good old Wesleyan custom of watching the old year out and guiding the new year in was observed. The Methodist sect is not yet a hundred years old, but it has spread in many lands and has taken hold of the imaginations of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of people. Last evening a Herald reporter applied for admission at the door of Zion Methodise Episcopal African church, which is located at the northeast corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets. There were large crowds of white men and women assembled on the stone steps and on the sidewalk leading to the church.

A large number of police had been detailed to repress the disorderly conduct of this crowd. steps and on the sidewark leading to the church. A large number of police had been detailed to repress the disorderly conduct of this crowd.
About 400 persons were ga hered on the Bieecker street front and nearly 300 on the West Tenth street side of the building. The police were hemmed in and had hardly room to do their duty. The lacts mentioned were noticeable at ten o'clock last night and the culmination of the proceedings did not occur until a few minutes after midnight, when the fish horns of the viscous boys in the streets around the sacred lane annouced the arrival of the New Year. The blackguardism and rufflanism displayed by the white people in the vicinity of Zion church was simply atrocious, and, what made it more ourrageous, was the fact that they all seemed to know the Methodist service when they entered the church. Every inch or room was crowded in the church. White faces alternated with black faces in the gallery. The audience was principally white, and there were lots of young women—white women—whose behavior would have better befitted a circus than a church dedicated to Go i.

The Rev. Jacob Thomas led the services and preached a sermon, anicloquent one, which struck every one of his nearers home. He particularly rebuked the people who came there to speculate on and mock at the colored people, and his severity was only roo well timed. The Rev. William Anderson, a gifted young divine from Harlem, also preached a lervent discourse, and then the New Year was ushered in by a white gentleman with big winskers and a second watch, who timed the minutes as rounds are timed at a prize fight by the reieree. There was some singling immediately after, and the New Year closed at Zion church by a general continuon, the policemen being put out by the most athletic portion of the ing immediately after, and the New Year closed a Zion church by a general confusion, the policement being put out by the most athletic portion of the males who compose the congregation. A very far collection was taken up, and the elders have de cided to hold no more "Watch Night" celebrations

A NEWARK RING COUP D'ETAT

The People Boldly Set at Defiance-Head Three Years More.

The boldest stroke of policy yet played by the Newark Ring was their action last night, at a special meeting of the Common Council, in thrusting upon the people for three years more the Head Centre of the Ring, Francis A. Dawes, Auditor of Accounts-the same who, a short time ago, defled the will of the people and refused the representatives of the citizens, fortified, as they were, with the written authority of the Mayor, permission to examine his books, in order to set at resi suspicions that large discrepancies existed in the public treasury and that dishonest and unlaw ul uses had been made of the public funds. At the last charter election the people elected a new Mayor. N. Perry, a democrat, and a majority of the new members of the Common Council were also chosen from the democratic

council were also chosen from the dear ranks, the entire election being Enquisitionally a resuges to the Ring and its corruptions, some of have already been uncarthed, as the indictr

Broadwell proves.

Last year was passed a bill amending the city charter. This took the election of the Auditor from the people, and made it an appointment office, the Major to appoint and the Council to confirm. By that time even Dawes had become so obnoxious to the people that he and his political friends dared not trust his chances to another election. Hence the change, it being thought sure that

would be chosen last October. But the contrary was the case. This, however, did not deleat the Ring. Dawes' term expired hast night at in dnight. The new Mayor is not sworn in till the 6th inst. Hence it was claimed that a vacancy existed, which their present Mayor and Council had the right to fil. The Council met last night and had read a number of opinions from republican lawyers, all agreeing that such right was vested in the existing Mayor and Council. Mayor Ricord ent in a communication reappointing Dawes for sent in a communication reappointing Dawes to three years. The democrats opposed the matter Alderman Westervelt claimed the matter was life

this action was

HURTING DAWES

more than all the charges brought against him;
that it would be construed by the people as a covering up process. But it was no use. The appointment was confirmed by a strict party vote. Is Fepublicans voting yea and the s democrats nay,

SERIOUS PIRE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 31, 1873. The building occupied by Mr. Hutchinson, steam oump works, and Williams & Co., press printing works, on Union street, near Fifth avenue, together works, on Union street, near fitth avenue, togethely with the contents, was ourned to-night. Some delay occurred in notifying the Fire Department, and the fire got under headway before the fremen appeared. The loss is large, but its amount cannot be definitely ascertained to-night. It is covered by insurance.

Insurance.

The office of the Methodist Recorder—the organ of the Methodist Church—was entirely destroyed. The issue for the present week was burned, together with the material, and the work of publication will be seriously impeded.

OBITUARY. Margaret Stuyvesant Gibson

The above named venerable lady died a few days ince at Water,ord, N. Y., in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She was the sixth descendant, on her mother's side, of Petrus Stuyvesant, who was Gov

A telegram from Paris, of the 31st of December reports as follows:- "M. Jean Antoine Galignant, M. Galignani enjoyed an excellent reputation for business tact, industry and perseverance in the direction and management of the well known Paris journal which bears his name. Anson P. Hooker, M. D.

Hooker, of Cambridge, Colonel and Assistant Surgeon General upon the staff of Governor Washburn, died to-day. He was out and attending to his patients the day before Christmas. His disease was of the lungs, combined with typhoid fever.

A telegram from Boston, under date of 31st of

December, reports as follows:-Dr. Anson P.

PRESENT TO THE CHAMPION OARSMAN. HALIFAX, Dec. 31, 1873. George Brown, the champion oarsman, was prosented to-day by his Halifax friends with a gold

THE SPANISH MISSION.

Caleb Cushing on Our Past and Present Relations with Spain.

Review of the Terms of Former Treaties and the Modifications Now Required.

DECLINE OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Dim Outlines of the Policy To Be Enacted Through the New Minister.

Speedy Departure for Madrid with Full Discretionary Powers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1873. Mr. Cushing has not yet definitely fixed the time of his departure for his new field of duty, but has announced to the government his readiness to start as soon as desired. The urgency of his early presence at Madrid and the high character of the nominee will doubtless be recognized by the senate by an immediate confirmation.

AN EARLY START FOR MADRID. Mr. Cushing to-day has given considerable attention to the various routes for Madrid, desiring to select that which is the most expeditious. The route from Queenstown across Ireland and England to Paris, and thence to Madrid, would con sume 15 days without delay, and he thinks has the advantages of greater certainty. The French line to Havre and by rail to Paris, the most direct, gains nothing in time, and the German line to Southampton, thence by steamer to Lisbon and thence by rail to Madrid, has the objection, he thinks, of delays in the departure of steamers from Southampton. The necessity of a speedy arrival at the Spanish capital gives this subject considerable prominence in a diplomatic point of

THE COUNTRY LIKES THE APPOINTMENT. The universal approbation with which the appointment of Mr. Cushing has been received is indicated in the numerous telegrams and letters he has received from leading men in the country.

MR. CUSHING'S PROBABLE INSTRUCTIONS. Mr. Cushing, in conversation with your corre spondent to-day, stated that he had not yet received his instructions from the government, though he had quite largely and promptly received them from the newspapers, and they gave his mis, sion a wider range in the subjects of negotiation than he thought he would be able to accomplish. He has had interviews with the President and Sec retary of State, in which the whole question of the Virginius and subjects emanating from it have been talked over and an informal reference has been made to our relations in general, but everything has been conversational. He presumed the government would be ready by the time the Senate acted, and he would be prepared to depart at a mo DIFFICULTY OF OUR POSITION REGARDING CURA.

On the direct point of the present aspect of the Virginius complications Mr. Cushing was reticent, though it was to be inferred from various observations during the conversation that he did not have a very satisfactory opinion respecting our present attitude. At the time of the capture of the Virginius Mr. Cushing remarked that the government must be sure on three points before demanding the surrender of the vessel. These were the right of the Virginius to the flag, the place of capture and her mission. He also added that the legality of the flag was not always sufficient to protect a vessel, as the courts have gone back of that in adjudicating prize cases. It would appear from the decision of tne Attorney General, which declares the possession of the flag by the Virginius as illegal, that the government neglected this principal feature in the demand for the surrender of the ves-It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the government finds itself in a duemma which will require the service of one so advanced in diplomatic skill and experience as Mr. Cushing. His consent to surrender a profitable and distinguished legal practice for a wintry voyage across the Atlantic and a perplexing and, perhaps, protracted diplomatic negotia tion, has only been given in view of the gravity and complication of our relations with Spain brought about by the course pursued in dealing

DIPLOMATIC SUCCESS DEPENDING UPON CASTELAR'S Mr. Cushing said that our success in finally settling the Virginius question depended entirely upon the strength of Castelar and his government. If it were well established the negotiations, he thought, would be short; but, if not, he thought they would be protracted indefinitely. If Castelar should fail to maintain himself against present opposition Mr. Cushing thought that we could not expect the same feeling of good will and disposition to effect not only a solution of the

pending question but the establishment of endur-

ing and harmonious relations with Spain. WHAT THE MEETING OF THE CORTES MAY EFFECT. Mr. Cushing further remarked that the Cortes would meet next Friday, and said that he awaited the developments there with great interest. If Castelar receives the support of the majority he thought we might anticipate very satisfactory results in our own affairs. The critical condition o the Spanish government, as represented in despatches from Madrid, increases the delicacy of the situation with respect to purselves. Mr. Cushing said that there was no certainty in Spanish affairs at this moment. That, in addition to the wavering sentiment of the population at the Span ish capital, which required no small share of the strength and attention of the government, there were four civil wars now raging-the Commune unrising at Carthagena, the Carlist movement in Navarre, the opposition of the Cubans and the in subordination of the loyal inhabitants of the same island. He said that in this instance the loyal were more troublesome to manage than the rebel lious subjects. He said that Castelar has all these elements of strife to contend against, and his ability to cope with them rests in the support and confidence of the Cortes and the quiet of the people. He thought that a Spanish populace was much more difficult to manage than a French one.

PAST TREATY RELATIONS WITH EUROPE. Cushing, speaking of our treaty relation with European Powers generally, said that those negotiated in the beginning of our career upon the stage of European diplomacy were far in advance of our means and ability to carry out. been accomplished in that line at that time, and we would not be able to negotiate such treaties now, for the reason that no European government o to-day would consent to them. The treaties of eminent statesmen schooled in the controversy between the colonists and Great Britain. BRILLIANCY OF RARLY AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

He thought American diplomacy had taken a more elevated plane than that inspired by the statesmen of Europe, and, had the founders American diplomacy been succeeded by the same class of men as themselves, our part in this field would have been extraordinarily brilliant. Some of these ideas were simultaneous with the first movements for American independe and were in harmony with the great inspiration in which American nationality was conceived and born. Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, John Adams, John Jay and Arthur Lee and their successors during the first quarter of the present century succeeded in establishing diplomatic relations which we have been unable to follow up. He characterized the early treaties with France and Germany as particularly flattering to their negotiators.

OUR EXISTING TREATIES WITH SPAIN. Mr. Cushing, speaking of our treaties with Spain,

exid that the Treaty of 1795 was one of the best ever made, and he doubted whether we will be able to secure as good a one again. The treaty contains provisions which he thought neither nation would be willing to accord to-day. This nation would be willing to accord to-day. This treaty was negotiated by Thomas Pinckney. The first proposition came from Spain, and was handed to the American Minister by Godoy, the "Prince of Peace," on October 27, 1795. Less than three months after the parties begun to place their views on paper the treaty was signed, mercial relations between the United States and that country to the present day. The treaties which have been negotiated since were one of indemnity, in 1802; amity, settlement and limits, in 1819; indemnity, in 1834, and certain claims for wrongs in Cuba, in 1871. None of these, Mr. Cushing said, affected our re-lations with Spain as established on the Treaty of 1795. Under this treaty peace was established, boundary disputes settled, the navigation of the Mississippi secured, and each nation agreed to maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations on the boundaries. The necessity of these provisions disappeared in the acquisition of Florida by the United States.

NO WAR POSSIBLE IF THE TREATIES WERE KEPT.

The commercial provisions of the treaty, Mr.

Cushing thought, were unexceptionable, and if they were faithfully carried out by both nations there could be no recurrence of the events which have too often threatened and jeopardized the peace of the two countries. He said the treaty covered the whole ground of reciprocal obligations and he repeated that he thought the terms were petter than either would now grant, and said that if we do as well in the future we will be fortunate Each nation agrees to protect the vessels of the other within its jurisdiction, and the subjects of citizens of either of the contracting parties are declared not liable to any embargo or detention on the part of eitner for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever, and in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debt contracted or offences committed by any citizen of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same must be made and prose cuted by order and authority of law only and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties are allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and factors as they may judge proper in all their affairs and in all trials at law in which they are concerned before the tribunals of the other party, and such agents are to have free access, to be present at the proceedings in such causes and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in such trials. This article indicates in a single section the general tenor of the treaty, and was what Mr. Cushing alluded to as more liberal in its stipulations than would be granted by either nation at this time. In practice, however, of late years its provisions had been neglected, and the treaty was in many respects a dead letter.

RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF VESSELS OF BOTH NATIONS. In regard to other questions liable to grow out of commercial intercourse, and agreed to in an equally generous spirit of reciprocal friendship, the treaty also provides that all vessels belonging to inhabitants of either country forced into port by stress of weather or pursuit of pirates, or any other urgent necessity, must be received and treated with all humanity and granted assistance at reasonable rates. Property rescued out of the nands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas must be brought into some port of either State port for restoration to the true proprietor upon sufficient proof being given of ownership. Vessels wrecked or foundered must be aided. Estates of deceased persons must be treated by their representatives the same as provided for the inhabitants of the country.

SUSPECTED AND OUTLAWED VESSELS Suspected vessels are required to exhibit pass ports and certificates. In case of war one year is allowed for subjects of either country to leave. The arming of privateers by either government to commit depredations on the commerce of the

Liberty of trade is granted and free ships make free goods, excepting contraband. Regulations are laid down for the government of the latter, and the articles comprehended under the head of contraband are enumerated. Passports and sea letters may be issued by either party when at war with another Power. Consuls are established on terms of the most favored nations, and courts of instice are declared opened to citizens of either

THE OLD TREATY MAY BE PATCHED. This treaty, with the omission of its obsolete provisions and the addition of a few new ones adapted to the present situation and the changed attitude of the two nations with respect to the world at large, would, in the opinion of Mr. Cushand Spain on the most desirable footing, and it earnestly carried out would terminate the unhappy misunderstandings which have sprung up of late years. The growth of American commerce, and especially of our interests in the Gulf of Mexico. makes it imperatively necessary to more clearly define the obligations of the two nations by the negotiation of a treaty to cover all the points of

MR. CUSHING TO HAVE PULL POWERS. What the exact duty of Mr. Cushing will be can only be known in general terms. Having the full confidence of the government, and being invested with the necessary powers and discretion, his own judgment, after thoroughly mastering the situation of affairs and temper of the authorities at Madrid, must dictate the course to be pursued. Events may indicate the moment for a new treaty which would be the most comprehensive and desirable, or the opportunity may only be presented of effect ing a settlement of the Virginius complications. The disposition of the Castelar government, in all probability, as indicated by Mr. Cushing, would be apt to render the consummation of either very re-

THE SINKING OF THE VIRGINIUS. The sinking of the Virginius, Mr. Cushing says, sel in the courts of the United States for violation of the navigation laws or any other cause. It also the question of any possible claim on the part of Spain for the restoration of the Vir-

The Spanish Organ on Caleb Cushing's Appointment to Madrid-Outrageous Abuse of the American Government.

The Cronista of yesterday says that the appointment of the "respectable and honorable old jurisconsult, Caleb Cushing, either indicates a narked favorable change of the American government toward Spain or it hides with exquisite abil rudest and surest blow in Cuban matters," "Je cause," continues that paper, "when the arrogant Mr. Grant and the cunning Mr. Fish have just obtained a triumph like that of the delivery of the Virginius prisoners-maltreating Spain in her nonor and rights-how is it possible to presume that this change of policy does not cover some hidden danger? • • In our judgment this turn of the American government is a natural consequence of the experience of these days, without renouncing their flibustering tendencies towards Spain."

Then follows a tirade of disgraceful abuse of President Grant, Mr. Fish and everybody and everything American. Here is a specimen of what the Spanish organ thinks of the American

people:—

The fame which this model Republic enjoys throughout the world of being a civilized nation is the most inappropriate and absurd that can be imagined. America systematically assassinates Indians by the thousand and gets excitedly alarmed if anywhere else a criminal is brought to justice. She bombards and annihilates defenceless cities like Greytown, and cries to Heaven if any other country sends ships against fortified places. She calls the confuccations of Cuban rebets property robberies, and leaves the Southern States without properties. She exclaims against forcigin jurisprudence, and keeps up the shameful spectacle of wholesale whippings, with steel hooks in the cat-of-nine-tails. She invades the ports and violates the shores of other peoples with whom she is at peace, and gets up the infamous controversy about the Virginius, that was always protected by United States war ships in all the aggressions which the filibuster committed against Spain. She attributes to punishable bad faith everything

with the Virginius.

The following list is given of the expeditions that have cleared from American ports for Cuba since

have cleared from American ports for Cuba since the beginning of the war in 1869:—

-Making a total of fifteen expeditions.

The Cronista says that the HeralD and all other papers making the statement ite, when they say that Spanish hands hoisted the American flag on the Virginius at the time of her delivery in Bahia Honda, Saying, "The vessel was delivered in the most derisive manner and without a flag, as was natural, to the amossador of Mr. Grant, for, among Spaniards, pirates have no right to any flag. The capitain of the American ship, after receiving the Virginius, hoisted on her the flag of this Republic. Wast would the outcasts of other nations do if they could not count upon the inviolable cover of the mantle of this model Republic?"

ROBBERY ON STATES ISLAND.

A Dozen Masked Men Secure the Servants and Loot a Banker's Residence at New Brighton, Blowing Up the Silver Safe with Powder-No Arrests-No Suspicions.

A most desperate robbery took place on Tuesday night at West New Brighton, S. I., in the house of Mr. William K. Soutter, a banker, doing business at No. 53 William street, in this city. The house in on the principal street of the village, standing, like most of the residences in that neighborhood, somewhat distant from the road and from other houses. Mr. and Mrs. Soutter had been for a few days away from home, passing the holidays in the city, leaving three female servants and Robert Armstrong, a young man, in charge, while the coachman and a groom slept in the coach house, some four rods distant. Mr. Soutter had been there during Tuesday, but had returned to the city. About nine o'clock in the evening, while Armstrong and two of the servant maids were in the kitchen, they were surprised by the sudden entrance of some eight or ten men, armed and masked, who seized them and with threats of instant death bound and gagged them, placing handcuds on Armstrong and tying the prisoners to heavy pieces of furniture. The third maid, who was asleep up stairs, was also similarly secured. Having thus precluded interruption or alarm, the robbers stationed a guard outside and proceeded systematically to break open and rife all the bureaus and closets, packing up all the valuables. Failing in efforts to open an iron saie, which contained silver, with the tools they had brought, they blew it up with powder and secured its contents, and, after occupying some three hours in the robbery, left the premises about midnight, admonishing the servants to remain quiet. This they were compelled to do until about six o'clock yesterday morning, when Armstrong managed to get free from the chair to which he was bound and alarmed the groom and coachman, who ireed him from the handcuffs and gave notice to the identity of the robbers or the amount of the booty. the city, leaving three female servants and Robert

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN JERSEY CITY.

Last evening about eight o'clock a row took place at the corner of Seventh street and Newark avenue, Jersey City. in which James McCann, Henry Conroy, John Relly and Patrick Devine participated. McCann was stabbed in the left lung, near the heart, and the other three fied. Conroy was arrested by Officer James Moulds in a drug store, where he was having a bruised skull attended to. Reilly and Devine were arrested by Officers Howard and Sadletr. McCann was taken to a drug store, and was attended by Dr. Craig, who believes the man will recover. Sergeant Robbins rejused to give any information about the arrests at the First precinct station, and it was only when the Herald Preporter found Chief of Police Champney that peremptory orders were given to furnish full information in regard to the case. The Sergeant says he acted under orders from Captain McHorney, who feels sore against the New York press on account of the exposure of his conduct in the case of the Pinkerton kidnappers. arrested by Officer James Moulds in a drug store, where he was having a bruised skull attended to.

A WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31, 1873 In New Albany to-day John Parker shot his wife through the head and then blew his own brains out. Parker died instantiv. His wife is still living, but cannot survive. Domestic infelicity is the alleged cause.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY. New Libels Filed-The Fall River, Jesse Hoyt and Plymouth Rock To Be Sold on Friday.

NEWPORT. R. L. Dec. 31, 1873. The Empire Laundry and Henry R. Worthington. both of New York, have libelled the steamer Long Branch. William H. Wells & Co., also of New York, have done likewise to the Metropolis. These make the fitteth attachment thus far filed against the property of the Narragansett Steamship Company. The steamers Fall River, Jesse Hoyt and Plymouth Rock, now at this port, will be sold at auction on Friday, January 2, by United States Marshal Coggeshall. Much speculation is indulged in here as to the probable fate of these boats. By many it is conjectured that they will be bid in. The sale will take place on board the Plymouth Rock.

SHOT IN THE HEAD.

Ed. Murphy, eight years of age, of No. 330 Enst Sixty-third street, was shot in the head yesterday atternoon by Joseph Isaacs, of No. 330 East Sixtythird street, and slightly wounded. A number of third street, and shighly wounded. A humber of boys who were playing in the street annoyed Isaacs and he pulled out his pistol and fired at them. The ball struck young murphy, but his friends sent word to the police last night that the child was not dangerously injured. Isaacs was ar-rested and held by the police of the Nineteenta

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

And all Lung diseases, a cure most complete ia, PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. A .- The Best Scalskin Fur Caps and

for gentlemen, at extremely low prices.
ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassan street. A.—William Knabe & Co.'s Grand square and upright PIANOS.—These instruments have been before the public for 60 years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unpurchased pre-eminence which pronounces them unequalled for their tone, touch, workmanship and durability. New York house, No. III Fifth avenue.

New York and Baltimore,

A.—The Surgeon General, Washington has arranged with the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, or Broadway, to supply their Truss as needed to pensioners, soldiars, saliors, &c.; 28 branch offices, Philadelphia, Beston, &c.

A.—Chocolat Menter for Breakfast.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal Vienua Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists and contectioners. Depot 48 Beaver street. CHOCOLAT MENIAR-FOR LUNGHEON.

Anakesis is the Only Remedy for Piles. old by all druggists. Depot, 46 Walker street.

Baker's Chocolate.-If You Wish the Baker's Chocolate.-A Good Cup of Cocon is easily had if you will insist on your grocing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.

Batchelor's Hair Dye Is Splendid— Never fails, Betablished 37 years, Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, is Bond st., N. Y. David's Holiday Hat for Gentlemen...

Dr. Newton's Medical and Surgical In-stitute, No. 34 Bond street.—Special attention given to chronic diseases. Consultation free. Don't Hawk, Hawk; Blow, Blow; Spit, pit. but use Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY and be

Electricity and Health for 1874-Dis-Pestina Leute.

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Havana Lottery.—We Sold the \$500,000 in the extraordinary drawing April 22 Circulars sent; information gives. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Walfstreet; box 4,60 Fost office, New York.

Red Hands and Faces, How Ugly They are !-Use Mme. LaMartine's ORIENTAL MIXTERES to get them white. Price Locats. Depot at Ama. Ro. Mer.'s, 46 East Twelfth street, near Brosdway.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold and Similar troubles, if angered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "BROWN'S BROWN'S any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SIRUP we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing, indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest at night.—Boston Ohristian Freeman. We Would by No Means Recommend

Wigs. Toupees.—G. Rauchfuss, Practi-